## FRANCE'S NEW PRESIDENT.

OTHON GUERLAC, EDITOR OF "LE SIECLE," OF PARIS, WRITES OF M. LOUBET.

A SAFE MAN, OF MODEST AND AMIABLE CHAR-ACTER, WHO POSSESSES THE TRADITIONAL QUALITIES OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The new President of the French Repub-He is undoubtedly under the circumstances the | it his duty not to save the culprits, but to limit Dest choice which could have been thought of.

Republic from making political capital out of in the principal reception-room, on the second floor. deprived of any means of action and control, some individual failures. He was Minister of for nearly two hours Mr. Choate shock hands with and since the Executive is more of an arbiter | the Interior, and was held responsible for some | a quie between the parties than a representative of perhaps questionable acts of his police in refaany of them, nobody was better fitted to fulfil all the conditions than the plain, modest and somewhat provincial man whose name is Emile

Loubet. He will continue the traditions of the Prestdents who have been elected more for their he was before an active, conscientious and dililack of great defects than for their strikins qualities or their brilliant talents. Like Carnot and Félix Faure, and even Grévy. M. Loubet is one of those honest, quiet and good-tempered men who easily win friends in all parties, who men who easily win friends in all parties, who have no enemies, and whose success is conse- dency of the Senate have no enemies, and whose success is consequently resented by nobody. As a rule, the French Congress deems that kind of man the best which can be found, because he conciliates as much as possible the opposite parties, and represents the whole country before the world.

Never was the need for such a fair caim and the success of the Senate. I have often heard him in the Senate, and, to state the truth, that little, gray-haired, blue-cycle man, with his meridional accent, seemed to me lacking in the supreme distinction of Challamel-Lacour or the authority of Juies Ferry, his predecessors. I often thought that the Senate deserved as president a more distinguished man. Never was the need for such a fair, calm and | tinguished man. conciliatory arbiter more strongly felt than now. That is why M. Loubet, supported by both Radicals and Moderates, has at the first turn been elected by more votes than Casimir-Perier and Felix Faure, and that is why even the Opportunists, who have voted for Méline, will re-Joice at his success. The enemies of the Republic alone will worry.

It seems as if the Boulangists, anti-Semites and all the harebrained members of the extreme parties had already begun to attack the President, whose election is a blow to the fanatics and fools who follow Déroulède, Drumont or Millevoye. But it will not be easy for them to find against Loubet, either in his publie or his private life, a single act or word which may throw a blot on his name

### A PROVINCIAL LAWYER

Emile Loubet is the typical French politician of the generation which has founded the Repub-11c. and which, after the struggle was over, has been able to enjoy the victory. Like many others, he came to Paris from a little country town, where he had fought against the Second Empire, and where he became a prominent citizen after 1870. In Paris he quickly gained the confidence of his colleagues through the same qualities which had made him succeed in his province. Until 1876 Loubet was a lawyer of Montélimar, a little city of Dauphine, which is well known for its candy. The candy of Montélimar is a matter of frequent joke, and the name of Loubet has become associated with it.

In the Chamber of Deputies the modest lawyer who was the glory of Montélimar proved himself a good and conscientious Deputy, working hard, and displaying in many special matters much ability. He was also a strong and sound Republican, belonging to that party of moderate opportunists which, headed by Gambetta and Jules Ferry, has worked out and built up the actual Republic. He soon was looked upon as an authority in politics and in finance. He was appointed to many committees, and became a member of the most important group of the Chamber. "La Gauche Republicaine" showed its regard for his ability and character by electing him as its president. But until 1887, when he was chosen by Tirard as Minister of Public Works, the public at large had not

Even when, in February, 1892, President Carnot asked him to form a Cabinet, many people were wondering, "Who is this Louber? Where does he come from?"

But the politicians who knew him very well, and those who had met him in the lobbies, answered: "Loubet of Montélimar? Don't you ow? He is a very nice fellow.

He is a nice fellow (un brave homme): that is the general judgment which was to be heard of to night to improve the public health of New-York him. One knew that he had won the friendship City by the cultivation of trees and veg-tation in him. One knew that he had won the friendship and respect of his colleagues of all parties by his unpretentious manners and his fairness. He was a modest Deputy, a good father; he loved his children, of whom he had many, and he was d'intérieur," as we say in French. Carnot appreclated him highly. He had the virtues and qualities which were most sympathetic to the former President. And during the period of political excitement when the parties were aroused against one another Carnot deemed that no one was more proper to be a Minister of conciliation and concentration than M. Loubet, the honest Loubet, Loubet "le brave homme."

PREMIER IN 1892 Loubet tried in 1892 to concentrate the different and antagonistic parties, and he formed a Ministry which was very well composed and which deserved to live long. He gathered some of the brightest men of the Republican party-Rouvier, Bourgeois, De Freycinet and Ribot, Unfortunately, that Ministry of concillation had to face some of the most momentous events in reservoirs within the boundaries of the Forest Pre-the history of the Republic, and poor M. Loubet, serve to equalize the flow of water from the Adithe quiet bourgeois, the père de famille, had to rondack streams. The bill enables owners of watergovern France when it was threatened by the Anarchistic crimes of Ravachol, the great strikes of Carmaux, and when the tremendous Panama scandal broke out. During such a crisis the best and most energetic men hardly escape criticism of all parties. M. Loubet did the best he could, he acted as arbifrator in the Carmaux strike, and tried to limit the Panama scandal, and so dissatisfied both the Radicals and the Moderates. His good heart seemed to be his principal guide, and he preferred to resign

## Carried Down Stream.



plish some critical passage in his business journey, suddenly finds his health giving way and feels him-self swept out of the sad-die by the swift running current of disease—then is the time when the marvel-ous rejuvenating proper-ties of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will prove an unfailing means of rescue and restoration.

It is a very simple though eminently scientific medicine. It is not a mere stimulant like so a mere stimulant like so the stracts. It restores healthy power by

nany man extracts. It restores hearing power by reviving the innermost sources of vitality in the nutritive system. It enables the digestive and blood-making organism to manufacture good blood, abundantly and rapidly, so that the immense waste of tissue and nerve fiber entailed by hard labor is offset by a specific probabilities of the same by a speedy upbuilding of fresh energy and

A prominent and venerable Illinois physician, D. W. Vowies, M. D., of Fowler, Adams Co., writing to Dr. Pierce, says: "I send herewith thirty-one (3) cents in stamps for 'The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser' in cloth binding. With this pittance for so valuable a work (truly a gift to the public). I must express my high appreciation of the vast amount of good that you have rendered the public. A correct measure of your usefulness never has been, and never will be estimated by the public no, not even by the multitude of afflicted humanity that has been relieved and cured by your medicines. Wherever I go even by the multitude of afflicted humanity that has been relieved and cured by your medicines. Wherever I go or have been in the United States, I find persons who have used, and are using Dr. Pierce's medicines with satisfaction, for all conditions for which they are recommended. Never has one spoken disparagingly of their action, and from having seen so often their good effects, I am also enthused with confidence in their action in cases and conditions for which they are recommended. It is not common for regular physicians to endorse and recommend proprietary medicines, but in this case I have no equivocation or hesitancy in so doing."

The quick constipation cure — Doctor Pierce's easant Pellets. Never gripe.

whom he thought worthy of his support.

It was the misfortune of that pure and honest man, who had nothing to do whatever with financial scandals, to have to deal with the Panama frauds, and in that way he could not but draw upon himself the animosity and the insults of the pamphleteers. The "flithy press," the gutter its rooms were not large enough to account papers, the shameful sheets of Rochefort, Dru- comfortably the crowd of prominent men who mont and Millevoye, have accused him of trying strike that note more than once now. The truth | Joseph H. Choate, who sails on the St. Paul to is that Loubet, with his good conscience, thought the slander and to prevent the enemies of the Adams, one of the Reception Committee, and then tion to the well-known Panamist, Artols.

HIS SERVICES IN THE SENATE. Loubet, who did not care to be Minister, was the law before, but now I have learned how strong glad to go back to the Senate, where he is the right arm of the bar." was so popular, and he became again what

But the Senate knows better. It likes in But the Senate knows better. It has all Loubet the qualities which have always made him popular among his colleagues—his probity, his soundness of judgment, his courtesy, his simplicity, his fidelity to his friends, his purity of character. Those are, in fact, the most important qualities for a President of the Republic, too, who ought to be as much as possible above the attacks and the abuses of the demagness and who has to unheld the standard of and who has to uphold the standard of

gogues, and who has to uphold the standard of the French citizen.

Loubet will be a good representative French-man in the Fresidency. He will not be an ele-gent dandy like Félix Faure; he will not have the cold and rigid correctness of Sadi Carnot. But he will have their plain, intellectual quali-ties that good temper and sound judgment.

ties, their good temper and sound judgment.

He will be a better speaker than Félix Faure, and, although not a great scholar, he has the culture of an average French lawyer who knows culture of an average French lawyer who knows some Latin and Greek. Although he is looked upon rather as "un brave homme" than "un homme fort," he is a man of enough general knowledge and special ability to preside with intelligence and authority at the Council of the Ministers. He will, like Félix Faure and Carnot, visit the hospitals and inaugurate the monuments, and it may happen that at the official banquets he will deliver speeches as eloquent as anquets he will deliver speeches as eloquent as nose he delivered once in the Chamber, in 1892, s Frime Minister, and again in the Senate, in as Frime Minister, and again in the Senate, in 1899, which had both the so-called "honors of the affichage," being posted all over the country. A GOOD OMEN OF THE FUTURE.

The words which have been quoted in the distered when arriving in Versailles on Saturday me," are likely true, and not at all at variance | Odell, H. M. Alexander, F. C. Huntington, Rufus with his ideas, his customs and his tastes. Emile Loulet is the least ambitious of all French politicians, and anyway the Presidency at this moment is not a place to be desired. It is a post of duty and of danger. In accepting it M. Loubet has showed himself a good citizen. who sacrifices willingly his tranquillity and his happiness for the sake of his country. At all events, at this time, when France is so

divided, when Republicans are so excited and country divided their votes are both honest, Frank Moss, Peter B. Olney, Charles Stewart pose is to forward democracy and restore peace | Phelps, John Bigelow, Justice Beekman, John D. and union among Frenchmen. That does not look like the beginning of the end, and once more the prophets of evil will fail to see their prophecies accomplished. The fanatics and fools make much noise and talk loudly; but when it world that France is still the country of com-mon-sense, and that she will soon come back again, after the end of the Dreyfus crisis, to her reat traditions of generosity and liberalism. Boston, Feb. 19, 1899. OTHON GUERLAC.

## BETTER CARE FOR CITY TREES.

SENATOR GRADY PROPOSES A COMPREHENSIVE

Albany, Feb. 31-Senator Grady introduced a bill rected to study the conditions and ownership of trees in each of the boroughs. All trees found to be without owners and all trees under the jurisdiction of other departments of the city government very fond of his home. He is "un homme are placed under the care of the Park Commissioner of the borough where they are located. Those selected for preservation are to be cultivated, while the others are to be removed. Private owners may have their trees transferred to the public care by making application. Where they prefer to cultivate their own trees they are to have advice and aid. Provisions are also made in regard to planting trees in the street, but no trees are to be planted where an owner of abutting land objects or where

pipe.
The Park Board is to establish and maintain a bureau of forestry, with a person eminent for his knowledge of the cultivation of trees at its head.

## RESERVOIRS IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

A BILL FAVORING THE INTERESTS OF THOSE WHO OWN WATER-POWER.

Albany, Feb. 26.-Senator Malby introduced a bill to-night to provide for the construction of storage power to present written petitions to the Fisheries, dive now has an helr to the throne. Same and Forest Commission for the construction of reservoirs. The Commission may grant the petitions, and then the State Engineer is to act the Commission and prepare plans and estimates. If the lands desired for the reservoirs are owned by the State their use is to be directed by the Commission, and when they are not owned by the State they are to be paid for out of the general appropriation for the current year to be expended by the Forest Preserve Board. The reservoirs are to belong to the State and are to be a State charge.

MAY SUCCEED GOODWIN BROWN.

RUMORS OF A CHANGE IN THE STATE LUNACY

COMMISSION. Albany, Feb. 20 (Special).-It was rumored tonight that Governor Roosevelt thinks of appointing William C. Osborn, of Putnam County, a Demo-erat, as a member of the State Lunacy Commission, in place of Goodwin Brown, whose term will expire in May. Mr. Brown is a Democrat, and it is customary to have at least one of the three members of the Commission a representative of the

Mr. Brown, if he is superseded, will leave office Mr. Brown, if he is superseded, will leave office with an excellent record. He has been a member of the Commission since it was established, and has had great influence in the adoption of a system under which \$0.0000 is yearly spent in the care of the State's insane with honesty and ability.

Mr. Osborn was a prominent member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894, and in 1895 was the Democratic candidate for State Senator in the Futnam-Duchess-Columbia district.

## GRADY GETTING UP STEAM.

HE IS PREPARING A "GREAT SPEECH" AGAINST GEORGE L HEINS

Albany, Feb. 26 (Special). Senator Grady is rerving all his power of oratory until Wednesday, when he purposes making a flery speech in oppo-sition to the confirmation of George L. Heins as State Architect, in place of Isaac G. Perry, whose term has expired. The Senate Finance Committee will submit a favorable report to morrow on the nomination of Mr. Heins.

## MONEY TO BURN! WHY, CERTAINLY,

Albany, Feb. 20 - Assemblyman O'Connor introduced a bill to-night directing the Board of Education of New-York City, on and after July 1, 1899, to burn all schoolbooks which have been in use for a period of six months or more in the public schools f the city, and the Board of Education is required signed the following bills of the city, and the Board of Education is required to destroy at semi-annual periods after that date all books having been in use continuously the preceding half-year. All schoolbooks on and after July 1, 1856, are to have on the inside cover a label bearing the date at which the book was issued to the pupil.

Sector of A. Davis's, changing the rame of the Washington Street Baptist Society of Buffalo to the First Baptist Church of Buffalo Chapter 16 Assemblyman Hallock's, amending the Fisheries, Game and Forest law relative to the possession of quali killed on Long Island.

# rather than to abandon one of his colleagues GOODBY TO MR. CHOATE. CROKER'S WAR GOES ON.

A PLEASANT RECEPTION IN HIS HONOR AT THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Spaclous and commodious as is the home of the Association of the Bar of the City of New-York, gathered in them last night. The occasion was a reception by the members of the association for morrow to assume the duties of United States Ambarsador to Great Britain. At 9 o'clock Mr. Choate reached the house, escorted by George H. to bid him godspeed and to tender their congratu

ceremonies, nor were there any decorations or speechmaking. As a matter of fact display of the highest courts in the State and from every city of importance within its borders, official representatives of the leading universities and o ing in the law, in the Church, in the profession to pay their respects to Mr. Choate and to man! fest the admiration with which he is held by all

At one time the reception-room was so jammed that it was impossible to move either in or out and but for the energies of the committee appointed to superintend the arrangements Mr. Choate would have been employed in handshaking until after midnight. President McKinley was unable to be present, but sent the following letter:

sociates of the bar value the duties of the his his departure to assume the duties of the his office of Ambassador of the United States to Gre-Britain. Flease present to the guest of the over ing my hearty congratulations, and believe my with best wishes for a most enjoyable reception very sincerely yours. WILLIAM A'KINLEY. To the Association of the Bar of the City of New-York.

James C. Carter, the president of the association was unable to be present because of indisposition, and in his absence Hamilton Odell, ex-Judge William G. Cheate and Austen G. Fox introduced the guests to Mr. Choate. The Reception Committee consisted of Edward W. Sheldon, George H. Adams, Austen G. Fox, George L. Rives, William Hildreth Field, William F. Dunning, Macgrane Coxe, Charles patches, and which he is reported to have ut- O. Brewster, Gherardi Davis, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, Frederick H. Allen, Edmund L. Baylies Walter Trimble, Carl A. De Gorsdorff, Hamilton W. Peckham, Samuel Riker, Charles K. Beckman, J. Vernon Bouvier, fr., Charles P. Howland, William C. Cammann, Herbert Parsons and George W.

John E. Parsons, Justice Ingraham, J. Harnen ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Mac Elihu Root, General Wesley Merritt, Bishop Potter Thayer, S. M. Thorndike, John Proctor Clarke Smith, Seth Low, John Brooks Leavitt, E. J. Crimmins, Judge William A. Vincent, of Chleago; Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, ex-Senator David B nake much noise and talk loudly; but when it omes to act all the good citizens unite to silence them, as they did yesterday, and show to the Wheeler H. Peckham, Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, William Allen Butler, Joseph Larocque, Judge Peabody, Carl Schurz, Charles Bulkely Hubbell, Everett P. Wheeler, ex-Judge Henry E. How-

## MR. CHOATE TO SAIL TO-MORROW.

Joseph H. Choate will sail for Southampton on the American Line stemmship St. Paul to-morrow, to take up his duties as United States Ambassador to Great Britain. He will be accompanied by his wife, his son and his daughter. Mr. Choate's horses and carriages will be sent on the Menomene, of the Atlantie Transport Line, which is scheduled to sail te-morrow.

SON BORN TO THE KHEDIVE.

REJOICINGS THAT THERE IS NOW AN HEIR TO

Abous Haint, Kin are of respit, was born in 184, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Mahomet Tewfik, on January 7, 1822. He married the Princess Ikbal Hanem. They have three daughters, and the birth of a son and heir was eagerly looked forward to. There has been some talk of deposing the Khedive and placing his only brother, Mahomet All, on the throne.

It is impossible at present to ascertain, even approximately, the amount of the subscriptions, but George Starr, who is one of Mr Bailey's associates in the directorate of the new company, agas to-night that it leads as though the capital, which is fixed at 19000 will be oversubscribed six or seven times. The shares are already quoted at 110s, 64

## CRETAN PARLIAMENT OPENED.

Canes, Island of Crete, Peb 20 -The Cretan Chambers were opened to-day by Prince George, the High Commissioner of the Powers, who re-ceived a warm greeting. A bill embodying the Cretan constitution was submitted.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR. Albany, Feb. 20.-Governor Roosevelt to-day

Continued from First Page.

closed. We want quick service at night and more cars in the day time, so that business men need not stand up all the way to and from Harlem during the busy hours."

When asked why the Manhattan had been selected for attack while the other large rallway corporations were being let alone, Mr. Croker said:

"Our policy 's one at a time. After we have set everything in motion to see that the people get justice from the Manhattan, other street railways will receive attention from Tammany. We want all corporate interests to do justice to the people who put us in office. Financiers lations. When the end came, Mr. Choate, with | may call this persecution if they will. I don't care. It isn't persecution. It's a desire on our that unfalling good humor that is characteristic of care. It isn't persecution. It's a desire on ou him, remarked: "I have heard of the strong arm of part to see that justice is done. We want these corporations to obey the law made by the people's representatives; not to make laws for themselves and override the will of the people." COOGAN'S LATEST SCHEME.

President Coogan of the Borough of Manhattan said yesterday that he was going to have another resolution introduced in the Municipal Assembly prohibiting the elevated roads from using the stations for the purpose of selling candies and other things with the aid of pennyin-the-slot machines. He said that the company was in competition with the storekeepers, with out paying any rent, which was unfair, and it would not be tolerated.

W. D. Gardner, a civil engineer and a member of the Sanitary Corps of the Board of Health, yesterday submitted to President Murphy a report on the condition of the elevated railroad structures. He says the structure in places is unsafe and needs reinforcement by additional braces, ties and girders. His report was as fol-

accordance with instructions received, I have In accordance who are the elevated riancour and and an examination of the elevated riancour the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Broxx, an apectfully submit the following report thereon as evidence of the effect of the rolling stock of a structure of the elevated tracks appears to be structure of the clevated tracks appears to be a structure of the clevated tracks appears to the structure of the clevated tracks appears to the structure of the clevated structure. of the Third-ave, and Ninth-ave, roads, on the Bowery and in Greenwich-st. Other parts of the structure, as in Sixth-ave, and West Broadway, are reinforced by additional braces, ties and girders. The entire system, including stations, with a few exceptions, needs painting, especially those parts of the system on Ninth, Third and Second-aves, and the extension in the Borough of The Bronx. This is necessary as a preservation, and would greatly improve the light in the buildings along the line of the road. Deposits of cinders and other refuse of long accumulation gather and hold dampness in the various crevices under the tracks and in the drip-pans, hastening corrosion. The drippans appear to have nover been cleaned out, and but a few months since those at Fifty-ninth-st, and Ninth-ave, were ordered replaced by this Board, being completely rusted through and causing a greater nulsance than they were intended to prevent. This need of protective paint is probably the beginning of a weak or lossened rivet, by the action of dampness and rust. the action of dampness and rust.

President Murphy, commenting upon the report, said: "The examinations are to be continued. If the engineers report that in their opinion the structure is unsafe, the trains will be stopped. I don't believe that there is an inch of the structure that is safe if the same condi-tions exist all along the line as exist in the parts

Mr. Murphy said he had received several letcontinue the investigation of the Manhattan's tyice.

### CHANGE OF MOTIVE POWER George J. Gould, president of the Manhattan

Railway Company, yesterday afternoon issued to the stockholders of his company a statement relative to the proposed change of motive power the elevated roads. The statement is as fol-

Pursuant to the request of the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Rallway Company, I have been onducting during the last year a most exhaustive avestigation relative to a change of motive power investigations have embraced the genera-ribution and use of electric power or both York, Brooklyn and Chicago.

The most conservative estimates made by experts show a saving of 15 cents per mile on the entire car mileage of the clearated roads. As we are now running over \$600.00 cents per mile on the entire car mileage of the clearated roads. As we are now running over \$600.00 cents per mile on the saving in operating expenses alone will be over \$1.000.00 cents per mile on the saving in operating expenses alone will be over \$1.000.00 cents per mile on the proposed combines possible, is sufficient to pay 5 per cent on the \$18,000.00 cents.

This result will be effect, even if the effect of the change of motive power and other improvements connected therewith should not add one additional passenger to the present traffic. An equally strong the change of motive power and other improvements connected therewith should not add one additional passenger to the present traffic. An equally strong the change of motive power and other improvements connected therewith should not add one additional passenger to the present traffic. An equally strong the change of motive power is afforced by the increase in traffic which will result as a consequence of the proposed change.

When the change has been made, we should be able to run 30 per cent more cars to a train, the speed of the traffic billings of the traffic which are present. During those hours of the day when the traffic is light, our trains now run on some of the day when the traffic is light, our trains now run on some of the day when the traffic is light, our trains now run on some of the day when the traffic is light, our trains now run on some of the day when the traffic is light, our trains now run on some of the day when the traffic is light, our trains now run on some of a minute and a half, thereby enabling persons of the day when the traffic is light, our trains now run on some of a minute and a half, thereby enabling persons of

Alexandris. Feb. 20.—The wife of the Khedive has given birth to a son at Montazat. There are great rejoicings at the fact that the Khedive now has an helr to the throne.

Abbas Hilmi, Khedive of Expt, was born in 1874, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Mahomet Tewfik, on January 7, 1822. He fashed the Peters Walk, and the

layed.

The use of motive power other than steam is its application to transit like ours has at length passed the experimental stage, and the public have been carnest and insistent that this company should make the change. In view of the large experimental stage and the public large experimental stage.

was eagefly looked forward to. There has been some talk of denoesing the Khedive and placing his only brother, Mahomet All, on the throne.

JAPANESE LINES AGAIN WORKING.

NO RESTRICTIONS ON MESSAGES BRAZILIAN CARLE CUT OF ORDER.

The Commercial Cable Company yesterday morning issued the following notice:

"The Japanese land lines are now in working order, and messages are again accepted without restriction."

The company also announces that the cable line between Pernamburo and Ceara is not working. Mossages for Ceara and places north will go by land lines, but there will be some delay.

RUSH FOR CIRCUS SHARES.

APPLICATIONS FOR STOCK IN BARNUM & BAILEY'S COMPANY EXCEED EXPECTATIONS.
London, Feb. 20.—The applications for shares of the company fionted by the proprietors of Earnum & Eagley's Circus appear to have exceeded expectations. The rush on the bank continued all day long, and was so great as to necessitate the employment of a number of extra clerks. Among the applicants for shares were members of royally and nobility.

It is impossible at present to assertain, even approximately, the amount of the subscriptions.

The elevated road at the Battery has under-

# Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement

for over a quarter of a century.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

Albany, Feb. 20.-In the Assembly this evening Mr. Finn, of New-York, called up his resolution requesting the New-York Central Railroad Company to run a train to New-York on Fridays be-

tween the hours of 11 and 12 a. m. for the accommodation of the members of the Legislature Speaker Kelsey asked if the resolution called for free transportation. (Laughter.) Mr. Finn answered

in the negative, and said he hoped the members would look at the matter in a serious light. Mr. Gale, of Queens, spoke in advocacy of the

Mr. Allds thought the resolution had been in-

troduced too late in the session to do any good. Mr. Gale took exception to Mr. Allds's remarks. The railroad corporations, he said, got about everything they wanted and wanted to give little The delay in Albany was annoying to members who gave "rink teas" on Friday, Sat-

Mr. Maher, of New-York, said the members be blad him wanted to know where all the "pink-tea" nvitations were obtainable.

Mr. Gale retorted that he was about to give a 'pink tea" at the Knickerbocker Club, and invitations to it would soon be forthcoming.

so astounded Mr. Finn that he did not recover for the rest of the ev ning. Mr. Slater, of New-York, introduced a concurrent

resolution that this Legislature extend to President McKinley approval of his policy in bringing ensuring Senator Murphy for opposing it Mr. Palmer, the Democratic leader, moved that in

ou of the name of Senator Murphy the name of Senator Hoar be inserted, and suggested that th Republican members of the Assembly call a convention at once and renominate the President. The resolution went over under the rules.

izing Congress to pass the Lodge Alien Labor bill as speedily as possible. This precipitated a warm ebate between the introducer and Mr. Harburger, during which personalities were indulged in to Mr. Brennan said that Mr. Harburger's name

namber was always noticeable. Mr. Harburger retorted that Mr. Brennan had furnished a biographical sketch of himself for the Red Book, in which he pozed as president of the

should be "Limburger," as his presence in th

Immigration Restriction Loague. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Palmer, with a look of disgust on his counte nance, arose and said that he was heartly sick of such discussions as the Assembly was forced to listen to about every Monday night, and he was sure the other members were sick of them, too. It would be a good idea, he thought, to appoint a committee to present the Brennan resolution to Congress with copies of the speeches on which !

### SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

had been predicated.

Senators returned to Albany to-night with more than the usual number of new measures, and, despite the fact that the session is supposed to be more than half over, more bills were introduced than is usual at a single session. The greater number of these were of a purely local character These bills were passed:

Senator Parsons's, authorizing the apport a board of sidepath commissioners in

of a board of sidepath commissioners in Monroe County.

Senator Stranahan's, providing that the inheritance tax shall be paid upon the highest amount transferred at the time of the testator's death, and if erroneously assessed the amount shall be refunded to the heirs with interest.

Senator Wagner's, releasing to the Roman Cathelle Church of the Most Holy Trinity, of Brooklyn, to the Orphans' Home of Brooklyn and to the Nuns of the Order of St. Dominie, of Brooklyn, all right and title to certain property in Brooklyn.

Senator Ahenrn's, giving to livery stable keepers the same lien on vehicles stored with them as they now have on horses boarded.

### NEW BILLS.

The Legislature several years ago enacted a law granting power to judges in New-York City to make a cumulative sentence so that tramps, vagrants and other criminals could be sentenced in accord with the number of crimes committed. The aw, after a decision of Judge Gaynor, was declared Senator Ford to-night in These bills were also introduced to-night:

By Senator Krum-Providing for a special Deputy commissioner of Excise for the Borough of Queens, By Sanator Raines-Eight amendments to the ame laws relative to the close sensor for amen

and domestic service, unless otherwise provided by law. It would not prevent an agreement for overwork at an increased compensation, except upon work by or for the State or a municipal corporation, or by contractors or sub-contractors therewith. The wages paid to laborers on State work are to be the same as those prevailing where the work is done.

Sentor Ford, explaining his bill, said: 'The real intent of the bill is to prevent contractors in other States coming into this State and paying less than the prevailing rate of wages. Second, it provides that laborers cannot be employed overtime unless they are paid at least as much per hour as the prevailing rate per hour in the locality in which the labor is performed."

### INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM. Albany, Feb. 26.-Assemblyman Sanders, of New-

York, to-night asked and received unantmous con sent to introduce a concurrent resolution to amend Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, so as to provide home rule in the State after the plan in vocue in Switzerland. This is the principle known as "the initiative and the referendum."

## OUTLOOK FOR POLICE BILL

LIKELY TO BE PASSED AS A CAUCUS

TAMMANY'S OPPOSITION TO IT NOT VIGOR. OUS-THE GOVERNOR'S VIEWS

UNCHANGED. [ET TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Feb. 20. -Governor Roosevelt relterated in a most unequivocal manner to-day his statement of yesterday that he has not changes his opinion expressed two weeks ago that the New-York Police Department bill ought to be passed in its present form, with the provision included for the removal by the Governor of the single Police Commissioner "with or without notice.

Senator Stranahan said to-night that the Senate Committee on Cities would give a hearing on Wednesday on the Police bill, and Eliha Root, who drew it up, would make an argument

Senator Grady said he would oppose it in the Senate, but it is clear that the Tammany Hall leaders are not in the least frightened over the measure. They do not see anything to be alarmed over in the removal section as long as Mayor Van Wyck is permitted to appoint a successor to any Police Commissioner removed by the Governor. A Republican Senator who sup-ports the bill said to-night: "After the Governor shall have removed four or five Police Commissioners and the Mayor shall have appointed four or five Tammany Hall man as their suppressors, the people will reserve

men as their successors, the people will recog-nize the farcical nature of the arrangement and how little Tammany is harmed by it. I wonder that Senator Grady can make any argumen against the bill without laughing."

While some of the Republican Senators have expressed their opposition to the measure, it is

not believed that their resistance to its passage will go to the length of refusing to acknowledge the decree of a cadcus in its favor. It looks to-night as if the bill would be passed.

### THE SEVENTY-FIRST IN THE WAR

A NARRATIVE WRITTEN BY CHAPLAIN VAN DE WATER FOR THE STATE HISTORIAN.

Albany, Feb. 20.-The Itinerary and history of the Seventy-first Regiment during its participation in he Spanish-American War was received to-day by Hugh Hastings, State Historian, from Colonel Downs. It was prepared by Chaplain George R. Van De Water on request of the State Historian. It contains a complete list of all the dead and wounded, and gives a detailed describing of the regiment's participation in the Santiago campaign. Mr. Hastings says that it is by far the best missory of a volunteer regiment's service in the war that has been received by his department.

## PLEA FOR MRS. PLACE'S LIFE.

THE GOVERNOR LIKELY TO APPOINT A COM-MISSION IN HER CASE Albany, Feb. 20 .- Governor Roosevelt gave a

hearing to-day on an application to commute to imprisonment for life the sentence of Mrs. Martha Place, of Brooklyn, who is awaiting execution at Sing Sing Prison for the murder of her siep-daughter. Howard McSherry, of New-Brunswick, N. J., and Robert Van Iderstine, of New-York City, appeared. They presented letters written by Mrs. Place, and recited actions by her which tended to show that she is insune, and was so at tended to show that she is insune, and was so at the time of the murder. This defence was not made at the trial, because she had maintained that she was innocent of the crime, and hence was tried on a simple piec of not guilty. Governor Roosevelt was much impressed with the arguments. It is likely that he will appoint a commission to determine Mrs. Place's mental con-dition.

### TO RE-EQUIP THE GUARD.

TWO BILLS WHICH WOULD APPROPRIATS \$505,000.

Albany, Feb. 39 (Special),-Among the bills of interest introduced in the Senate to-night was one by Senator Higgins, appropriating \$300,000 for the reequipment of the regiments of the National Guard hose members callsted for the Spanish war. The State appropriated \$1,500,000 for the equipment these regiments when they departed, and \$1.200.000 of this amount was expended. The sum of \$200.000 was left, and Senator Higgins, at the request of Actions of Actions and Arthurs and Arthur and Art

take this sutplus and expend it in

## TENTH BATTALION MUSTERED OUT.

Albany, Feb. 20 .- The officers and enlisted men of the 10th Battallon, which formed th of the 18th New-York Infantry, U. S. V., were mustered out of the service of the United States at the State Armory here this morning by Captain

Each man received two months' pay, a rations lowance of 26 cents a day, and the remainder of his clothing allowance. Governor Roosevelt to-night presented medals

to the officers and men who passed the required physical examination and accompanied the regiment to Honolulu. The fight Battalion, Major Hyatt commanding, which took the place of the old 19th, will soon pass out of existence as a distinct organization. No doubt remains that the 19th will apply to the Adjutant-General for reinstatement in the National Guard at an early date.

## A DENIAL FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Albany, Feb. 20.-Governor Roosevelt's attentica was called this morning to the following statement published in a New-York newspaper the other

Governor Roosevelt declares that if Helms is not confirmed as Capitol Commissioner he will veto all appropriations for the maintenance of the Capitol Commissioner's Department. The Governor denied that he had ever made such a statement, and branded it as false in every pardeular. He also said he was far from having any such intentions as were expressed.

## MORE CANAL DAMAGE CLAIMS.

Albany, Feb. 20.-Sixteen claims, aggregating \$16,100, for damages to property by reason of im-provement work on the canal system of the State under the \$9,000,000 act, were filed to-day with the Court of Claims.

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